THE

North-China-Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 176. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1853. PRICE, Sp. Drs. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 feet draft and under.	over 17 to 18.	over 18.
From *Shanghae* to *Gutzlaff* bearing S. by W.	300	350	400
From *Shanghae* to *Woosung* outside the marks	150	175	200
From *Woosung* to *Gutzlaff*	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. FOGG & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the *29th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, and MR. GEORGE WATSON COUTTS, are admitted Partners in our Firm.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, November 25th, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. DADABHOY DORABJEE LALCACA, is this day admitted Partner in our Firm at Shanghai.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and reponsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. WILLIAM GREGSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6% per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YSAST & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT-WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; and PALE & LIGHT-GOLD SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising DOE and BUCK-SKIN, PILOT CLOTHS, and Rich TWEEDS. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

THE BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.

Herald Office, 15th Oct., 1853.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART UNION OF LONDON:
444 WEST STRAND, INSTITUTED 1837,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

EVERY Subscriber of One Guinea for 1854 will be entitled to:—

I.—An impression of a plate of national and historical interest, by J. T. WILLMORE, A.R.A., from the original picture by C. STANFIELD, R.A., "*Tilbury Fort*"—*Wind against tide,* and

II.—The chance of obtaining one of the Prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include.—The Right to select for himself a valuable work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions.

Copies in Bronze from a model in relief by R. JEFFERSON, representing, "*The Entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid.*"

Statuettes in Porcelain or Parian:—

Tazzas from a model by E. W. WYON, after designs in the British Museum: Proof Impressions of a large lithograph by T. H. MAGUIRE, after the original picture by W. P. FRITH, R.A., "*The Three Bows*" *from Moliere's* "*Bourgeois Gentilhomme.*"

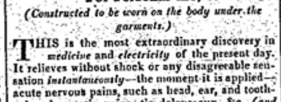
Subscriptions will be received till 1st Jany., by

H. SHEARMAN,
Honry. Secry. for Shanghai.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1853.

☞ Subscribers' Engravings for 1853 may be expected shortly.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts);* and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.*" It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,
INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED
Shanghae Almanac for 1854,
AND
Miscellany;

IT will contain the usual *British and Chinese Kalendar,* together with dates of the operations of the Insurgents during the years 1852 and 1853.

Meteorology of Shanghae for 1853.
American Treaty in Chinese and English.
List of Foreign Hongs corrected to present time.
Renters of Land at the Port of Shanghae, 1853,
A Table showing the cost of Tea—at exchange from 5s. to 6s. the dollar.
&c., &c., &c.

THE MISCELLANY—CONTAINS—

1.—*Secret Societies in China.*
2.—*On the Meaning of the word* E *used by the Chinese Government,* by Thos. Taylor Meadows, British Consular Interpreter at Shanghae, never before published.
3.—*A System for the pronunciation of the Shanghae Dialect.*
4.—*Extracts from Dr. D. J. Macgowan's Note Book*—containing Passing Events in China;—Chih-kiang Politics;—Kwang-si Rebellion;—CHINA—the Moribund and Nascent Dynasties and Christianity.
5.—*Extract from the Peking Gazettes of* 1853, *and sundry Proclamations during the past year.*
6.—*The Chinese Ceremony of Welcoming the Spring.*
7.—*Poetic translations from the Chinese,* by Dr. Bowring, L.L.D.
8.—*Remarks on the Navigation of the Yang-tszekeang*—revised and corrected by the author Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
9.—*Remarks on Showers of Sand in the Chinese plain,* by D. J. Macgowan, M.D.
10.—*Ehrenberg and Macgowan, on the Dust showers of China,* (from the proceedings of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.)
11.—*Notes of a trip from Shanghae to Chusan and Ningpo.*
12.—*Notes on Mahommedan Tartary.*
13.—*On the production and decurrency of gold,* by M. Leon Faucher—translated from the French as published in the *Revue des deux mondes.*
14.—*On the credibility of Chinese Early Chronology.*

PRICE—*Sp.* $ 2 per Copy.

Herald Office, Shanghae,
3d Dec., 1853.

N.B.—Any new comers who have not inserted their names in the *Hong List* are respectfully requested to do so.—COMPILER.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE,
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged by other descriptions of the fights on Tuesday and Wednesday last, but, we are not able to give more this week.—Ed.

Peking Gazettes have arrived to the 3d of November, stating that the cities of Hēen and Keaou-ho, have also been taken by the insurgents. The *report* brought by the news-men is, that the rebels have reached Ho-kēen and T'hēen-tsin, and further communication with Peking is cut off.

Latest News from the North.—Since the above was in type we have received the following:—

From the *Imperial Gazettes* up to the 17th November, it appears that the advance of Tae-ping's northern army reached Teen-tsin by the Grand Canal on the 30th of October, but were repulsed with the loss of "seven vessels." The main body had taken up a position at Tsing-hae and Tuh-lew, both on the Grand Canal and the latter about a day's march distant from Teen-tsin. Mention is made of "7 or 8,000" having been repulsed in a sally they made from Tsing-hae on the 1st November. An Imperial "victory" was gained over those at Tuh-lew on the 13th who were all driven within their stockades after having sustained a destructive flank fire from a brass gun called "Divine awe."

A private letter from Peking of the 17th November states "the Rebels are both on the north and on the south of Teen-tsin, but a very short distance from the Capital, where the most stringent measures are being taken for the discovery of their emissaries, of whom there are great numbers within the walls."

An edict directs one officer to be promoted and another to receive the decoration of the peacock's feather for their "efficient services in the transaction of the Russian commercial affairs." [Serious "political" affairs with barbarian nations are often called "commercial" in the *Peking Gazettes*.]

The communication from the Taoutae to H. B. M.'s Consul and the dignified reply and rebuke of the latter to His Excellency, will be found in our columns of to-day. We hope His Excellency will ruminate over its contents and chew the cud of bitter reflection on the base means he is willing to resort to, in order to satiate his fell revenge upon those who dislike the Tartar sway, and the disappointment he must feel, that he cannot induce all foreign authorities to look at his proceedings in the same light that he and his colleagues do.

We do not think there is anything in the 31st article of the French treaty, that would give the slightest pretext for delivering up those who had opposed the Taoutae—it is clearly a clause referring simply to common offenders against common law, but, must be violently strained so as to include political refugees who have, in all times, been received by all civilized governments under the sacred shelter of their power—and seldom has the hand of the despot been able to snatch them from the retentive hold of Christian protection:—and we sincerely trust not one iota of such laudable custom will ever be yielded by any British Consul, to gratify the morbid love of cruelty and revenge so inherent in all despotic governments—shewing such an unmistakeable opposition, between the mild and patriotic rule over a Christian people, and the cruel and oppressive sway of every unenlightened autocrat.

We are right glad to see that the British and Foreign Bible Society is up and doing—and that Mr. James of Birmingham has immortalised himself by heading a subscription for the publishing ONE MILLION OF NEW TESTAMENTS for the Chinese nation. The resolutions of the parent Society and the local one at Shanghae, will be read with much interest by all who wish well to the cause of truth—and we hope that the promptitude with which the exigency has been met by the "Shanghae Corresponding Committee, will encourage Christians at home to emulate their bright example.

We publish in our columns of to-day Minutes of a Meeting held on the 26th ultimo, to receive the Report of the Projectors of the New Road, and we have no doubt that an undertaking carried out with such zeal and liberality will meet with the support it deserves.

It furnishes what has long been required here viz., a *motive* to exercise, and if a moderate sum was spent in planting and improving, it would during the summer months form an agreeable lounge and by bringing residents and strangers more together, promote that good feeling and harmony, which have always been and we trust will still continue to be, the prominent characteristics of this community.

We this week bring to a close the valuable paper on "The Secret Societies of China" that our indefatigable and able correspondent O has contributed. It will be found very useful for understanding both the past and current history of this great empire.

The thrilling sketch which we subjoin has been kindly furnished us by an eye-witness. Much of his story we can endorse from our own observation and for the rest, so graphically is it told we are ready to believe like the sailor at the Nile "we were there all the while."—

THE FIGHT ON WEDNESDAY.

The ex-Taoutae's notification to the foreign Consuls setting forth the danger of all Celestials *suspect* when in a few days the city should be taken, to which you alluded in your last week's paper, was understood to herald a severer attack than any that had been previously made, and a good deal of interest was excited, and some little apprehension felt by those misguided persons who sympathise with Rebels—as to the result of the attempt. 'Twas said that the Canton Junks would take an active part in the affair, and that the Battery erected by the Rebels for the defence of the Eastern gates, and to maintain their communication with the river, was *the* point to be carried. On Monday we learned that Samqua had gathered all his beauty and his chivalry; the time drew nigh—popular belief marked the 6th as the eventful day,—and the movements of the forces were attentively watched, the naval gentlemen on the water in front and the soldiers behind the settlement, only to disappoint the spectator however, for nothing occurred save the tardy appearance of a body of heroes looking much pinched with the cold, whose principal object seemed to be to sun themselves under the shelter of the graves near the new course. The fight evidently was postponed; it was feared, *sine die*. The morning of the 7th was fine fighting weather—still no sign of movement in the fleet; but the decree had gone forth, and about half past 2 o'clock a stir and a noise of hurrying feet drew the whole population, native and foreign to the river side. The *Compton* looking,—like a fallen angel—beautiful even as a Taoutae's man-of-war, sailed through the anchorage followed by a train of Chinamen with flags flying, gongs resounding, Junkmen shouting and all that dreadful note of preparation which is inseparable from a Chinese battle. The Ship went on beyond the foreign fleet and dropped anchor in mid-channel, directly opposite the Battery; opening the ball, as the Chinese have it, with a quartette of nine pounders. The Junk fleet came streaming on behind, attended by numbers of smaller craft carrying parties of our old friends from the camp, with swords, spears and banners and the target on their jackets in front and rear. A fine working breeze favored the operations of the vessels and the numerous sails, the crow's-nests at the mast-heads, the gay streamers and even the guns of the vessels tied round the neck with red ribbands as if they were all somebody's pets—formed a *coup d'œil* as singular as it was full of interest and excitement.

But how fares it with the Rebels? Half a mile above the French steamer *Colbert* the highest vessel in the reach, just out of the line of houses forming the suburb—on the water's edge, and hardly distinguishable at first view from some dull looking ruin,—is the Battery. Mud-built with port-holes like a ship's and rude enough at that; but important to the Rebels in covering their line of communication with the city—and a place they mean to hold if they can:—Witness the show of banners flying all round the ramparts and in the midst that crowning testimony of renegade apostasy the Yellow flag with the plain inscription Tae-ping teen-kwoh. Around a slight elbow of the shore with a building between it and the main Battery, a bamboo fence with loop-holes had been contrived, looking most-hypocritically innocent, and concealing a few more Rebel guns. And now the spectator's interest is considerably increased,—the *Compton* lying with her top-sails on the cap is sending her shot shoreward rapidly, and the long file of Junks are bearing down upon the fort—would they face it,—would they go down upon the front of the works and storm them stink-pots in hand? for a moment there was a doubt—but no, a more congenial task awaits them. Sail after sail is dropped as one after another comes up, and clustering close in-shore in a snug place little exposed to shot great or small the fleet lay still. Did they mean to land and take the batteries in the rear? not they—though boats filled with men put off from the vessels and soldiers landed in various places. What they did mean, was apparent very soon, burning and plundering was the welcome work and at it they went with right goodwill; up flew showers of fire-balls and arrow-rockets and among the buildings near the shore men were busy with torch-lights and stink-pots: almost at the same time a relay of miscreants appeared on the extreme point of the South-Eastern suburb, waving flags occasionally but more actively employed in scattering stink-pots and combustibles. In a marvellously short time fires were breaking out in various places, and still new bursts of flame appeared at regular distances. In an hour it seemed certain that the whole suburb—a mile of buildings, was doomed to the flames. Meanwhile the beauty and the chivalry of the ex-Taoutae were not inactive, and their occupation was not unbecoming or inappropriate—they stole even Josses! The whole extent of the suburb was by this time a grand conflagration—soldiers and sailors re-embarking plunder-laden. Possibly the grand attack was now to come—the Junks were moving, sails were hoisted, anchors weighed—but no fight:—some harmless powder was burnt and the fleet shirking the battery turned homeward. In vain the waving of flags and shouting of some extra-noisy captains, the ships went round and round like scared birds too wary to get within range of shot. It seemed all over and the curtain about to drop upon the performance.

The fire now raged furiously and fearfully: the sky was like a thunder-cloud and beneath the flame roared and crackled with a noise like the sea: sometimes men would be seen running from the flames and then with a crash some great pile would go down, opening a vista of fire where you looked through flaming arch-ways, halls of temples, and houses tottering and crumbling into coals.—Oh Samqua—Samqua, Taoutae that was—dying man that surely shalt be, who but a Shanghae sufferer shall write thine epitaph—who but the houseless poor man made destitute and a wanderer on a cold night of early winter—who but such an one, can fitly characterize the unselfish, kindly nature of the good great man,—the gentle, loving, human charities which adorned his private life, and the honor, truth and faithfulness which made him the worthy agent of a Monarch who cherishes his people as they were his own children?

But while the fire burns, suddenly a Junk stands out from his company; sailing towards the battery; one other follows—they go on and on—at the battery itself,—by all that is courageous! No—the first Junk has sailed stem on the masked bamboo work—Whoo—what a cloud of fire and smoke; the little fort is full of flame and suffocating vapor—Bravo Junk! You're a gallant fellow certainly! Your companion comes to the rescue—Aye—but there's a gun from the main battery and bless me, how it scours the decks of both of you—the grape spatters all around us! One more Junk follows you—the rest, will they or wont they? nay—not so—the cowardly rascals wait to see what is your fate. And now we have it, the two Junks are close in and sheets of flame and smoke are round them—stink-pots and fire-balls cover the shore; Junk 3 has some good guns and he is using them smartly, the *Compton* bangs away from the other side. Still banners flutter over the rampart and the yellow flag in the midst—and see how coolly they return the fire of the ship on one side and *scissors*, how they scour away at the Junks with their grape:—Hurrah for Tae-ping-wang!! Yes—and fire-balls and stink-pots is a game that two can play at; there is a *chevaux de frise* of rebel heads on the house top, they pour down a fire upon the Junks which nothing human or wooden can possibly stand; musket shots and grape are pelting away and around the fore-mast of the inner Junk a bright flame is circling. A few men get away to the third Junk—the rest of the fleet expend some powder and shot foolishly but are not tempted to venture in. The in-shore Junk is all in flames and the outer one is burning—the poor fellows left on her decks crawling overboard or falling under the fire of the Battery. The yellow flag still flies and the ring of Rebel guns is as good as new—but hark—what a sound and what a sight! the great Junk has blown up—masts, guns, the bodies of men and fragments of wreck are thrown high in the air, fire and smoke envelop them, then the water closes over the spot and a great plume-like cloud sails away into the firmament.

It is all over—little more need be said. Harmless powder and shot were still dispensed till some time later, and the *Compton* remained till night-fall, keeping up a fire upon the fort alone, like the distinguished foreigner who thought he could catch a fox by himself—but the day was done, and the fight fought.

Pardon the liberty taken with a friend whose age should guard him from every insult, and permit me to conclude with—

God save Tae-ping and bless this land
With plenty, joy and peace,
And grant henceforth that foul debate
'Twixt Chinamen may cease.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The present is the jubilee year of the above institution, and the public of Shanghae, as well as those in other regions have had its object and claims brought prominently before them, in sermons preached at Trinity Church, and at the London Missionary Society's Chapel here; as a result of which £107 have been collected in the former, and $108 in the latter; both of which sums have been placed to the credit of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

To shew how much the Christian public at home sympathize with the Bible Society, particularly in reference to China, it may be well to mention, that in the month of September last a long letter from Mr. James, of Birmingham, appeared in the *Banner* and *Patriot*, urging on British Christians to come forward, and meet the present crisis, by immediately subscribing to send a million of copies of the New Testament to China. Mr. James having shewn a disposition to work through the Bible Society, the Committee of that institution met on the 19th of September, and passed the following Resolution:

"The attention of the Committee having been again directed to the unprecedented movement in China, and to the hopeful prospect thereby presented for the wider introduction of the Sacred Scriptures into that extensive and densely populous empire, and relying upon the sympathy of the British public in this desirable object,

"Resolved, that the Committee are prepared to take upon themselves all the measures necessary for the printing for circulation with the least practicable delay of ONE MILLION COPIES of the Chinese New Testament."

The Secretary, in communicating the above resolution, observes.

"The carrying it out will, I perceive, involve a large amount, both of responsibility and effort. Something has to be done, before the scheme itself shall assume a satisfactory form and shape. Assuming that there is an open field for the distribution of so large a number of books (itself rather a bold,—perhaps premature, assumption,)—what are the capabilities, on which we can calculate, first for producing the books, and secondly, for putting them into circulation. The former may seem chiefly to belong to us, but without agents for the latter, it will be of no use to multiply copies.

"We should be glad to know for instance,

"1. At what rate your present means of printing will enable you to produce copies?

"2. How far may you be able to extend these means, by availing yourselves of the printing presses of the different Missionary Societies, or native presses?

"3. Whether any assistance can be rendered from this country, and in what way? Dr. Gutzlaff, I understand, suggested that blocks might be cut in China, and sent over here, for sets of stereotype plates to be cast,—is any thing of this kind possible and desirable?

"4. Then we shall like to be more fully informed as to the *cost* of the volume—it seems to be taken for granted, from what has appeared in some letters from China—that the cost is about 4*d*. per copy—this applying, it is believed, to the smaller size.

"Is it desirable to print all of one size? and again—and still more important,—is it desirable to spend all our strength, on New Testaments,—without any provision being made, for other portions of the Scripture? Many such question present themselves, and many more, perhaps, may be suggested, which only practical men, men of experience, and men on the *spot*, are competent to answer.

"I have to request then that you will favour us with your sentiments at large, and *without delay*—on the whole scheme:—the zeal of the country is likely to be largely aroused, may we have wisdom to guide it discreetly."

At a Meeting of the Shanghae Corresponding Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held on the 28th of November, 1853, at the house of the Secretary,—present the Rev. Messrs. Medhurst, Milne, Hobson, Muirhead, Edkins, Burdon, and Reeve, with W. Lockhart, and Hector Macduff, Esqrs.

W. H. Medhurst in the chair.

Read communications from the British and Foreign Bible Society, dated the 17th and 23rd of September, 1853, when it was proposed by the Rev. W. C. Milne, seconded by the Rev. John Hobson, and passed unanimously,

I. That this Committee receive with gratitude the resolution of the British and Foreign Bible Society, of the 19th of September last, engaging to print for circulation *one million copies of the Chinese New Testament*.

Proposed by Hector Macduff, Esq., seconded by W. Lockhart, Esq., and passed unanimously,

II. That this Committee, anxious to give effect to the above resolution, as speedily as possible, would suggest the following arrangements:

1. That the London Missionary Society's agents, in charge of the cylinder press at Shanghae, be requested to undertake an edition of 115,000 copies, to be executed, if possible, in 18 months, reckoning from the 1st of January, 1854.

2. That the Rev. Dr. Legge, at Hongkong, be requested to undertake the printing of 50,000 copies, at the press of the London Missionary Society in Hongkong, to be completed in the same period.

3. That the Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria be requested to take upon himself the getting printed, by means of various sets of blocks, 85,000 copies, to be printed in the same space of time. Thus making up a quarter of a million of copies, to be printed in China, within 18 months.

4. That the Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria be requested to confer with the Rev. Dr. Legge, of Hongkong, as to the best mode of procuring blocks, to be sent to England, for the purpose of casting stereotype plates, from which there may be printed in England, another quarter of a million of copies in the same period.

5. That the Secretary communicate with the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as to the way in which the other half million of copies should be printed and published; the Shanghae Corresponding Committee strongly and unanimously urging that 250,000 of the same be given out in the colloquial form of the Delegates' version, notwithstanding the increased expense.

Proposed by Hector Macduff, Esq., seconded by Rev. Jos. Edkins, and resolved unanimously,

III. That the parties requested to undertake the work above detailed be empowered to draw on the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the sums required for carrying out the same, and that an account of the copies printed, and the cost of production be rendered to the Bible Society in London, and to the Corresponding Committee in Shanghae.

Proposed by the Rev. J. Hobson, seconded by the Rev. W. Muirhead, and passed unanimously,

IV. That whereas the T'hae-ping-wang party seem only to have published a small portion of the Old Testament, viz., 25 chapters of the book Genesis, and as the circulation of the whole of God's holy word is highly desirable, it be strongly recommended to the British and Foreign Bible Society to make separate and vigorous efforts to procure funds for printing a large edition of the Old Testament.

Proposed by the Rev. John Hobson, seconded by the Rev. H. Reeve, and passed unanimously,

V. That the chairman of the Committee of Delegates for the translation of the New Testament be requested to furnish a correct copy of their version, noting such typographical emendations as may have been discovered since the publication of the last edition.

(*No. 30.*) NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, December 5th, 1853.

The annexed correspondence with Woo, Taoutae, respecting a requisition for a list of all persons in British employment, is circulated for general information.

In respect to the attack referred to, and which is expected to take place on Tuesday, the 6th inst.,—it might be well for their own sakes, if all Chinese attached to British houses were kept at home until the fighting was over, should any serious attempt to take the City by a continued attack really be made.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To The British Community, Shanghae.

Woo, *Superintendent of Maritime Customs, Taoutae of the Soo-sung-tae Circuit, &c., &c., makes a communication respecting certain measures of enquiry.*

Whereas the City of Shanghae, now in a state of disorder from its occupation by the outlaws who have possessed themselves of it, will be in a few days recovered by the troops which are immediately to be led on to attack and to exterminate.

I have had the honor to receive a note from H. E. the Governor, instructing me that when Shanghae, a place at which there has always been the best understanding during the time that trade has been carried on between it and your honorable Country, is one day attacked in force, search will be made for the traitorous. Apprehensive lest some among these should pass themselves off as persons in the employ of the Consulate, fabricating statements containing more or less than the truth, at a moment when there may be some difficulty in distinguishing between parties. H. E. instructs me to apply to you to make out forthwith and forward to me a list specifying the names, surnames, ages, and settlements of every person employed in your official establishment as a linguist or a compradore, and of the servants in the mercantile houses; this list will be kept to regulate enquiry, so that when the city shall have been stormed, if any person arrested shall declare himself to be in the service of any official establishment, the truth may be immediately ascertained and, the identity of the party thereby established, he may be set at liberty, while if his name do not agree with the return, being thus proved a traitor, he may be executed at once.

I am also to write to you to convey orders to the different mercantile houses, and the persons employed by them, not to allow any of the outlaws, who may escape, to remain with them, nor to conceal them, but to cut off their retreat;—and to prohibit merchants from entering the city, or walking in the suburbs of the East and little East gate, during the assault of the troops and militia, lest any of them should be wounded.

Under these circumstances it is my duty to write to you, and to request you will take the trouble to act in accordance with them; ascertaining as quickly as possible the names, surnames, ages and settlements of linguists, compradores, house servants and others in the employ of the Consulate and the mercantile houses, and forwarding to me, at an early date, a list of these particulars, that I may transmit them officially for the purpose of regulating enquiry.

I hope too that you will give strict orders to the people in the employ of mercantile houses neither to allow any of the outlaws who may escape from the city, to remain with them, nor to conceal them, and at the same time convey instructions to the merchants on no account to go into the city or walk by the East or little East-gates during the assault. Thus they will be saved from any injury they might receive by mistake, and the good understanding between us confirmed.

I hope that you will reply and empower me to act.

A necessary communication addressed to H. B. M.'s Consul Alcock.

Heen-fung, 3rd year, 10th moon, —th day.
(—th November, 1853.)

Translated by T. F. Wade, *Vice-Consul, Officiating Interpreter.*

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 3rd December, 1853.

Alcock, *Consul makes this communication in reply.*

I am in receipt of your Excellency's application for a return of all Chinese in British employment at this Port, to be used for the purpose of arresting certain persons.

I object to furnish any document of the kind. The people about us have already been much alarmed by the events of the last three months, and to accede to your present proposition would only tend still farther to disquiet their minds, to the great additional inconvenience of ourselves.

If the High Authorities really desire to avoid injuring persons attached to our establishments, official or mercantile, nothing can be more simple than to instruct the troops, when they recapture the city, to set aside all prisoners declaring themselves to be under British protection. The number will hardly be great, and if application be made to me, a few hours will suffice to establish the truth or falsehood of their declarations.

Similarly in the case of the fugitives whom you beg us to intercept, I have repeatedly informed Your Excellency that, in the present struggle between Government and people, we support neither party. It is only for the safety of our lives and property that we have throughout excluded all armed men from the settlement. During Your Excellency's retreat within it after the capture of the City, the security, of yourself, your family and your adherents was entirely due to this precaution: the necessity for it is in no wise diminished, and it will be adhered to until peace is perfectly restored to the neighbourhood. All armed men therefore, whether Imperialist or Insurgents, will be alike turned back as hitherto by our sentries. To the passage of the unarmed we shall offer no opposition. Where the arrest of persons, suspected of this or that breach of the law may be required, the 31st Article of the French Treaty provides "that if Chinese charged with any crime take refuge amongst us, application is to be made to the Consul, who when assured of the guilt of the accused, will take the necessary steps for his rendition." Should the Chinese Authorities accordingly desire to arrest any one, a specific statement of the facts in support of the charge preferred against him must be forwarded to me, that when satisfied of his guilt I may act as may be necessary.

The Treaty stipulation above cited applies in spirit, no less to the fugitives from the City than to prisoners falling into the hands of your troops, where these claim to belong to my office or to any British Firm. Before ulterior steps are taken in the case of either, application must be in the first instance addressed to myself.

I may remark in conclusion that I receive all communications such as the one now under acknowledgement with great regret, and the more so as, until I am assured there exists no farther necessity for these arrests;—that the troops are dismissed, the City-gates thrown open, and Native and Foreigner thus enabled to trade as in time past, I shall not consider that period of tranquillity arrived, which, under my Instructions recently communicated, to Your Excellency, will alone

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, December 5th, 1853.

d correspondence with Woo, Taou-
a requisition for a list of all per-
sh employment is circulated for
ation.
o the attack referred to, and which
take place on Tuesday, the 6th inst,
well for their own sakes, if all Chi-
o British houses were kept at home
ing was over, should any serious
e the City by a continued attack

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

sh Community, Shanghae.

tendent of Maritime Customs, Taou-
Soo-sung-tae Circuit, &c., &c., makes
cation respecting certain measures of

City of Shanghae, now in a state
n its occupation by the outlaws who
themselves of it, will be in a few
f by the troops which are imme-
d on to attack and to exterminate
the honor to receive a note from
vernor, instructing me that when
lace at which there has always been
standing during the time that trade
d on between it and your honorable
e day attacked in force, search will
the traitorous. Apprehensive lest
hese should pass themselves off as
employ of the Consulate, fabricat-
containing more or less than the
ment when there may be some diffi-
guishing between parties. H. E.
apply to you to make out forth-
ard to me a list specifying the
es, ages, and settlements of every
ed in your official establishment as
compradore, and of the servants in
houses; this list will be kept to
ty, so that when the city shall have
if any person arrested shall declare
n the service of any official estab-
ruth may be immediately ascertain-
ntity of the party thereby estab-
be set at liberty, while if his name
ith the return, being thus proved a
be executed at once.
write to you to convey orders to
ercantile houses, and the persons
hem, not to allow any of the out-
escape, to remain with them, nor
, but to cut off their retreat;—and
chants from entering the city, or
suburbs of the East and little East
e assault of the troops and militia,
n should be wounded.
circumstance it is my duty to
and to request you will take the
n accordance with them; ascertain-
as possible the names, surnames,
ements of linguists, compradors,
and others in the employ of the
the mercantile houses, and for-
, at an early date, a list of these
t I may transmit them officially
of regulating enquiry.
at you will give strict orders to the
mploy of mercantile houses neither
the outlaws who may escape from
emain with them, nor to conceal
the same time convey instructions
nts on no account to go into the
the East or little East-gates dur-
. Thus they will be saved from
y might receive by mistake, and the
ding between us confirmed.
ou will reply and empower me to act.
communication addressed to H. B.
LCOCK.
3rd year, 10th moon, —th day.
—th November, 1853.)
d by T. F. Wade, *Vice-Consul,*
Officiating Interpreter.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 3rd December, 1853.

d makes this communication in reply.
ipt of your Excellency's application
all Chinese in British employment
be used for the purpose of arresting
furnish any document of the kind.
bout us have already been much
e events of the last three months, and
ur present proposition would only
her to disquiet their minds, to the
l inconvenience of ourselves.
Authorities really desire to avoid
ns attached to our establishments,
cantile, nothing can be more simple
t the troops, when they recapture
aside all prisoners declaring them-
der British protection. The num-
y be great, and if application be
few hours will suffice to establish
lsehood of their declarations.
the case of the fugitives whom you
rcept, I have repeatedly informed
hey that, in the present struggle be-
ment and people, we support neither
nly for the safety of our lives and
we have throughout excluded all
om the settlement. During Your
retreat within it after the capture of
ecurity, of yourself, your family and
s was entirely due to this precau-
ssity for it is in no wise diminished,
adhered to until peace is perfectly
e neighbourhood. All armed men
ther Imperialist or Insurgents, will
d back as hitherto by our sentries.
ge of the unarmed we shall offer
Where the arrest of persons, out-
or that breach of the law may be
31st Article of the French Treaty
t if Chinese charged with any crime
mongst us, application is to be made
, who when assured of the guilt of
will take the necessary steps for his
Should the Chinese Authorities se-
re to arrest any one, a specific state-
cts in support of the charge prefer-
im must be forwarded to me, that
of his guilt I may act as may be

y stipulation above cited applies in
to the fugitives from the City than
falling into the hands of your
these claim to belong to my office
ish Firm. Before ulterior steps are
ase of either, application must be in
nce addressed to myself.
ark in conclusion that I receive all
ons such as the one now under ack-
t with great regret, and the more as,
sured there exists no farther necessity
sts;—that the troops are dismissed,
s thrown open, and Native and For-
nabled to trade as in time past. I
sider that period of tranquillity ar-
, under my Instructions recently
d to Your Excellency, will alone

authorize me to require the payment of duties by British Subjects to the Imperial Government.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To His Excellency Woo, *Taoutae, &c., &c.*
True Copies, W. H. Fittock.

NEW ROAD.

The first Meeting of Subscribers was held at the House of the Treasurer on the 26th ultimo, to received a Report from the Projectors, and for the transaction of general business.

Mr. J. Caldecott Smith, being called to the Chair.

The Treasurer stated. That the Road being now completed, it was necessary for the comfort of the Community to appoint a Committee of Management—but as at present the Projectors, were the only Shareholders, it was suggested, a Committee be chosen *now* from the Body of Subscribers, who should be authorized to receive applications for Shares, and it was only reasonable to expect that as many Residents as possible would *respond* to the call, as the more widely Shares are diffused the prosperity of the undertaking (so essential to the health of the Community) would in the same ratio be guaranteed.

The total cost of the undertaking (including the liability to former Shareholders in the original project, and taken over by the Projectors) it is proposed to consolidate into a stock consisting of Shares value 50$ each. The Road can then be rented to the subscribers (in a similar manner to the Old Park)—the rate of Interest, to depend on the amount of subscriptions received the minimum being 6°/o and the maximum 10°/o. This arrangement, if sanctioned by the Shareholders, will enable the Committee to keep the Road in an efficient state of repair—and should the subscriptions so increase, that a surplus should remain after paying 10°/o Interest and all expenses, some arrangement might be entered into, to improve or extend the present property.

The whole length of the Road is about 2¼ miles and general width 60 feet—and those who have taken upon themselves the execution of this project, desire to state that their success, is based upon the arrangements made by the former Committee, to whose perseverance and good management, the accomplishment of the present scheme may in a great measure be attributed.

The Report and accounts being passed, by the Meeting.

It was proposed by T. Pyke, Esq., and seconded by G. J. Bennetts, Esq., and carried.

That a Committee of management, be chosen from the body of subscribers, to form Rules and Regulations, and who also are authorized to receive applications for Shares until 1st day of January, 1854, value 50$ each—the minimum rate of Interest to be 6°/o and maximum 10°/o per annum, and upon a Ballot being taken the following Gentlemen were found to be elected—

D. O. King, Esq., William Hutchison, Esq., J. Caldecott Smith, Esq., Thomas Pyke, Esq., and William Mackenzie, Esq.

Thanks having then been voted to the Projectors of the present New Road for the zeal and liberality displayed in carrying out the scheme—and thanks given to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Death of Chow-t'heen-tseoh.

The *Gazette* of 30th of October contains the following rescript from the emperor, concerning Chow-t'heen-t'seoh, member of the board of war, and viceroy in charge of the grain department.

"This man rose from the rank of a magistrate of a district, through the various offices, until he at length retired to his native village. When we ascended the throne, considering him to be a faithful and courageous servant of the state, we especially appointed him to proceed to Kwangse, to superintend the military operations there: after which, in obedience to our commands, he repaired to the capital, and had frequent audiences with us, when we availed ourselves of his counsel; on all which occasions we found him honest and faithful, possessing talents far superior to the common order of men. This year we elevated him to the rank of a member of the board of war, and then made him lieutenant-governor of Gnan-hwuy province; after having fulfilled this office, he took command of the troops engaged in apprehending the rebel Luh-hëa-ling, and in destroying his gang of followers; in performing which services he displayed the utmost fidelity. But now, ere the troubles of Gnan-hwuy province are settled, and whilst busily engaged in seizing the remnant of the insurgents, we are informed that he suddenly died. We therefore deeply commiserate Chow-t'heen-tseoh, and grant him the posthumous honour of president of the board of war, according to the honours due to which rank he is to be interred. We also graciously bestow upon him the title of Wan-chung, accomplished and faithful servant; and there will be no occasion for the cabinet to deliberate further about it. All the faults which we have had occasion to find with him are hereby forgiven, and let the board deliberate about what further honours the law allows him. His son, now a captain, is after the mourning is ended, to be exalted to the rank of major, in order to shew our gracious consideration for an old and faithful servant."

The *Gazette* of the 31st of October contains a report from Le-kea-twan, the present lieutenant-governor of Gnan-hwuy, which throws some light upon the troubles in Gnan-hwuy province mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It seems that several thousand persons had committed depradations by burning houses and killing people throughout the extent of several miles in the prefecture of Ying-chow, in that province, by which means the unoffending Chinese and Mahomedans residing there had been involved in trouble to a large extent. It become necessary, therefore, to seize and punish the principal offenders; but unless their followers were dispersed, the honest inhabitants would be uneasy, and the escaped criminals would be fomenting disturbances, in which case it would be difficult to prevent further troubles. According to the report of a deputed officer, and some of the gentry of the place, it appears that they had succeeded in persuading the Chinese, who had associated themselves with the banditti, to repent of their misdeeds and to return to their duty; also in inducing the Insurgent Mahomedans to adopt more peaceable views; but the honest portion of the Mahomedan population having been driven from their homes, the rascally Chinese in the neighbourhood came forward, about the time of harvest, and seized upon their fields; this was strictly prohibited by the general in command, and several of the offenders having been seized were immediately executed. The other Chinese who resided in the neighbourhood were then directed to look after the interests of the absent Mahomedans, and to persuade them to return to their possessions; in consequence of which arrangement the minds of the people have recently been more settled. In order to the suppression of the house-burners and man-slayers previously mentioned, the magistrate of Ying-chang, and various other officers were deputed to assemble the trained bands, when they succeeded in apprehending one of the chief offenders named Man-wan-tseuen, with a number of his followers, who were all put to death, while the rest escaped. The principal Chinese offender named Chang-yin-pwan, was advised by the gentry to abandon his course of conduct, to which advice he pretended to accede, but secretly retained upwards of a hundred followers, to assist him in availing himself of the first opportunity to escape. The general in charge of the district being made aware of this circumstance, directed the magistrate of Ying-shang with others to adopt some method of detaining him; he himself having first ordered the trained bands to remain in readiness outside the village; the magistrate then with his followers surrounded the village, and the criminal having escaped by a back door, he pursued him for several miles, and apprehended him on the banks of the river; after which the magistrate escorted his prisoner into the city, where the general examined him. It appeared from his confession that one of the Mahomedan braves named Chin-chang-sze, having a spite against the prisoner, had killed his son; whereupon he assembled a troop to revenge the injury, and having invested the prefectural city, he sought to slay the Mahomedans therein. This confession wearing the appearance of truth, the criminal was sent bound to the market-place, where he was hacked in pieces, and his head exposed on a pole, as a warning to all. With respect to the principal Mahomedan offender named Chin-chang-sze, orders were secretly given to the prefect to avail himself of some opportunity to apprehended him, both for the satisfaction of public justice, and for the purpose of tranquillizing the people. The officer in question reported, that the offender was secretly increasing the number of his adherents in the neighbourhood of the city; moreover as it appeared that the Mahomedans within the city were very numerous, he did not dare lightly to commence operations. The prefect, therefore, adopted the method of reasoning with the offender in question, with the view of decoying him into the city of Ying-shang, where he might undergo an examination. The prefect then went to Ying-shang, and personally reported what arrangements he had made, after which he sent his servants to escort the offender to the place. The general, fearing lest there should be some mistake, ordered soldiers to go on before and aid the escort. Before the soldiers could arrive, however, the offender had made off; whereupon the general questioned several of the prefect's people, and ordered them into arrest till the matter could be cleared up. He then issued a notice, offering a reward for the apprehension of the offender, and ordered the prefect to go in pursuit of him. For ten days, however, nothing was heard of him: and the prefect was dismissed from office.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

(Concluded from No. 174.)

Along the top of the enclosure is a row of shrines to canonized personages, in the centre of which is a pendant ornament, inscribed at the top "Flower Pavilion," and underneath "By order of the Commander in chief."

Beginning at the right side, the first tablet has,—

The first ancestor Hung Koo-shing.
The first female ancestor, the lady Le
The ancestor of the second generation Choo Hung-ying.
The second generation female ancestor, the lady Kin.
The little Lord Choo Hung-chuh,* in the official station.
} Seat of their spirits

Inscription at the top,—
Ancestral chapel of the Choo family.

Inscription down the sides,—
Out of doors, our former prince's face has not been seen.
In the house, the mind of the ancient Buddhas may be known.

Second tablet,—
Seat of the spirit of the patron of the metropolitan city.

At the top,—
Temple of the city patron.

Down the sides,—
Originally there were two capitals and thirteen provinces;
When the Ming prince ascends the throne, dignities will be again conferred.

Third tablet,—
Seat of the spirit of the sacred deity Kwan

At the top,—
Temple of Kwan Te.†

Down the sides,—
Eminent virtue and surpassing talent will lead the house of Han;
For a thousand years, through remote antiquity, he may be associated with Heaven.

Fourth tablet,—
Seat of the spirits of 103 teachers.

At the top,—
Shaou-lin Monastery.

Fifth tablet,—
Hoo Tih-le
Fang Tae-hung
Tsae Tih-chung
Ma Ke-hing
Le Sih-kae‡
} Seat of their spirits.

At the top,—
Benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge, fidelity.

Sixth tablet,—
The military leader Chin Kin-nan§
The royal teacher Wan Yun‖
The head-lance Tien Yew-hung¶
} Seat of their spirits

At the top,—
Ancestral chapel of the Hung family.

Seventh tablet,—
Seat of the spirit of Ta-mo** the founder of the sect.

At the top,—
Temple of Ling-wang††

Eighth tablet,—
Seat of the spirit of the Great god Hwa-kwang.‡‡

At the top,—
Temple of the Five visible ones.§§

Down the sides,—
The spirit of Tung Ling-kwang is all pervading.
The junior members of Fang recompense Heaven and Earth.

The order of grouping the curious assemblage of miscellanies inside the enclosure is not very intelligible to one not in the brotherhood, but several objects strike the eye as historical landmarks, although they probably possess also a more hidden application. Following the account already referred to in the *Chinese Repository*, we find the Society originated with the priests of the Shaou-lin monastery on Kew-leen hill in the department of Fuh-chow, in Fuh-kien. [On the right side of the plate is a hill with the name "Kew-leen hill."] Being persecuted by the ruling powers, they resisted; in consequence of which their monastery was set fire to at night, when out of 128, all perished but 18 men. These found their way to Chang-sha in Hoo-kwang, where 13 of their number died of starvation. The remaining 5, Tsae, Fang, Ma, Hoo, and Le, were saved in a vessel by two men named Seay and Woo. [At the bottom of the plate is a shrine, denominated the "Temple of *Patriotic* combination." On the tablet are inscribed the two names "Seay Pang-hing," and "Woo Ting-kwei."] After a while the priests took leave of their hosts Seay and Woo, and went to the Kaou-ke temple to seek a lodging, where they were received, and told all their wrongs to Hwang and his wife Chung living there. [Above the centre figure on the plate, is a tablet with the inscription "Choo Hung-ying of the Ta-ming dynasty." On the right side is the inscription, "The earth is rent; from the (高 *koou*) lofty peak, flow the (溪 *ke*) parting streams, at the hill which has stood from remote antiquity." Down the left side is, "At the door is held the court; the united waters of the three rivers, for ten thousand years have flown to the ocean."] After a fortnight, hearing that the troops had learned their retreat, they fled to the Ling-wang temple. A troop of horse pursued them, but they escaped to a hill, where they met the family of their former friend Keun-tah, and saw a peach-wood sword coming out of the ground, on the hilt, of which was engraved the sentence 'Overthrow the Tsing, restore the Ming.' The two women took this sword, went out against the soldiers and compelled them to retreat. [At the top of the plate, is a sword with the name "Peach plum sword."] The next day the priests returned to the Ling-wang monastery. Being pursued again by the soldiers, they fled to the Lung-hoo hill. [Near the Kew-leen hill on the plate, is another marked "Lung-hoo hill."] Soon after this, Chin Kin-nan came to the priests, and told them he had been an officer in the Board of War, but having been driven from his post by the machinations of his enemies, he had come to join their company and avenge his wrongs. They were much pleased and replied "Happy are we in getting your aid; now we shall succeed." They accordingly divined a lucky time, viz., 25th day of the 7th month, when they drank their blood and took the oath of brotherhood. [On the right of the plate is an irregularly shaped figure, down the centre of which is the inscription. "The whole family bound together in harmonious union." A line on the right has the four cyclical characters *Yih, Sin, Maou, Yew; Yih-maou* answering to the year 1765 and *Sin-yew* being the 58th day of the cycle; so that this, with the line on the left side gives,—"In the year 1765, on the 58th day of the cycle, the five grand lodges were opened."] Having organized the association, they made Choo Hung-chuh their head, Chin Kin-nan their general, and Hwang Ching-gnan, Head Lance. They then raised troops and went to Che-keang, being joined on the way by Wan Yun-lung who lost his life during a skirmish. His ashes were buried near Ting hill. [Above the figure last mentioned, is a hill marked "Ting hill."] Besides the objects above specified, the following are also depicted:—Two shrines, one to the "Buddhist Patriarch," and one to "Kealan Yay" a Buddhist divinity worshipped in the temples at the present day; three pagodas, the "General's Pagoda," "Pagoda of Wan Chang," the patron of letters, worshipped by the literati; and the "Pagoda of Hung;" three Pavilions, named the "Enclosure of extreme purity," "Enclosure of Peace," and "Upholding the Ming Enclosure;" three suspended flags, one bearing the inscription. "Obedient to Heaven and acting on right principles,"‖‖ and 川大車日 which appears to be a contracted form of the sentence 順天轉明 "The Ming dynasty will revert in obedience to Heaven;" another has the strange composite character "Show" in the centre; at the outer corner is "Convoking the military assembly;" the upper corner has "Heaven," the lower corner "Earth." Attached to the flag are two pendants, one bearing "When the Hung dust is everywhere dispersed abroad, the heroes will all be called in;" the other has "The brethren from sea to sea will serve the Ming dynasty;" the other flag has the character *Shwae* "Commander-in-chief" in the centre; along the upper edge is inscribed. "The deposed Le and Choo Hung. In obedience to Heaven, the Ming dynasty will revert;" along the lower edge is "The Tsing empire, *Muh, Leih, Tow, She,*¶¶ United together in harmonious union." There is a ship with the character *Show* "Old age" on the flag; also three squares, one having on it "Hall of united obedience;" another has "All united in harmonious union," and the third has "Connected myriads is our memorial;" two radiated circles, one having the word "Sun" in it, and the other "Mirror;" an incense pot; seven "fire pots;" the four composite characters *San tae Hung hwa* "The enlarged transformations of the three Great ones;" three fields; three pools, named respectively, "Gulf ascending pool," Clear water "pool," and "Stone hamlet pool;" "Abacus;" "Ink;" "Pencil;" "Ink pellat;" "Gnomon;" "Foot rule;" "Lunar crescent sword;" "Seven star sword;" "Priest's gown;" "Drum;" "Scissars;" "three rows of pearls;" "Steel-yard;" "Rod of Hung;" "Pear;" "Orange;" "Yu plant;" and "Plantain;" At the foot of the plate is a tablet bearing the following stanza:—

Convoking the Army Tablet.

Illustrious, illustrious the middle kingdom; vast, vast, the celestial empire.
A thousand states offered her tribute; ten thousand nations paid court to her.
The barbarians have usurped and seized her; resentment for this, is difficult to suppress.
Enlist troops, buy horses; high erect the flowery bridge.
When the *Patriotic* government commences at Muh-yang, the Tartar dynasty will be exterminated.

What may be the ultimate fate of this formidable confederacy is a problem, by no means easy of solution, but it is one at the same time fraught with considerable interest. Bearing in view the character of the institution, the alleged cause for which it was established, the manner in which it is upheld, and the way in which they propose to attain their object, the patriot and the philanthropist will doubtless pause, before committing themselves in the flush of popular excitement. We know that a deadly animosity is cherished by this society against the ruling dynasty; we have some reason to believe that if not actually proscribed, they are looked on with a degree of suspicion by the party now aspiring to the supreme power. Should the object of the Triad Society be obtained and the Ming dynasty restored, what benefit would accrue to the empire? Admitting that the Tsing dynasty is corrupt, it is at least questionable whether the Ming dynasty which gave place to it was less so.

We have seen the *Pih-leen keaou*, a society with equally bold pretensions brought to nought. Other bodies have at times made partial eruptions on the surface of society, but have soon disappeared under the rigorous system of proscription to which they have been submitted. Some of these have been of a religious and even of a fanatical character, and apart from their secret compact, call to mind analagous delusions in our own country, in such cases as Johanna Southcote and the unfortunate Richard Brothers, who would doubtless have been submitted to torture and death, had they propounded their strange pretensions in the celestial empire.

Of this class was the 清茶門教 *Tsing cha mun keaou* "Pure tea sect," the leader of which Wang Yung-tae was arrested in 1816, sentenced to be cut in small pieces, and his head publicly exposed on a pole. It appears this Wang gave out that he had received the dogmas he taught, from his ancestors, the first progenitor of whom he said resided in Heaven. Holding the doctrine of the reign of three Buddhas in succession, Yen-tang Fuh's reign being already past, Sheh-kea Fuh being the present ruler of the world, he taught that Me-lih Fuh the future Buddha would become incarnate in his family, and would carry all the members of the sect to the land of the immortals, where they would be free from every calamity. On the 1st and 15th of every month, the votaries of this sect burnt incense, made offerings of tea, bowed down and worshipped the heavens, earth, sun, moon, fire, water, and their ancestors. They also worshipped Buddha and the founder of their own sect.*

In 1817 a member of the imperial family was charged with being connected with a rebellious association, called the "Great ascending Society." He was in consequence degraded from his natural rank by the emperor.†

Other secret associations about that time were named, "The Society of glory and splendour," "The red-beards," "The White-jackets," and the "Short-swords."

A memorial to the emperor in 1818 gives the names of 191 persons who had declared their abandonment of all connexion with several proscribed societies, among which are enumerated the sects denominated, the "Red Bright," the 靜空 *Tsing kung* "Silent Void," 天主 *Teen choo* "Roman Catholic" 老佛門 *Laou fuh mun* "Ancient Buddhist" 一炷香 *Yih choo heang* "Single incense stick" 燒香 *Shaou heang* "Incense offering" and "Pure Tea" sects. The list was retained in order that if again detected in connection with any association, they might be more severely punished, than they would have been without a previous pardon.‡

The following is a translation by Mr. Davis of an imperial edict, issued in the 3rd month, 1824. "*Ke-shen* (governor of Shan-tung) has presented to us a report of the trial and condemnation of the banditti who have been propagating lessons of rebellion, and has at the same time sent up lists of all those officers who exerted themselves in the apprehension of the rebels, together with other particulars. By these it appears that the traitor *Ma-tsin-chung*, a native of *Tsing-ho* district in *Chih-le* province, made himself the head of an unlawful association at *Lin-tsing-chow* in the province of *Shan-tung*, and that he, with his associates, organized themselves, into self constituted ranks and grades of authority, after the model of real officers of government. They circulated secret signals among themselves, and consulted together for the purposes of treason and rebellion. Their crime has been enormous, and their wickedness of the deepest dye. The said acting *Foo-yuen*, however, at the head of the civil and military officers, at once crushed the incipient evil, without giving the slightest previous intimation, and apprehended accomplices in the conspiracy to the number of above five hundred and seventy persons."§

In 1831 a secret society under the name of the "Wonderful Association" was discovered at Peking, and although we have no detail of the practices or objects of this association, yet we find the leader was put to death by strangulation.‖

In the following year, the authorities at Peking were engaged in an investigation with regard to another newly discovered sect headed by one Yin Laou-seu, who called himself Nan Yang Buddha, and collected several thousand disciples extending through three provinces. His body was cut to pieces by a slow process, and his heart paraded about in the place where he taught, as a warning. His son was immediately decapitated for conniving at this father's deeds; and several others of the sect were sentenced to the same fate.¶

Similar detections seem to be of not unfrequent occurrence, and we may with reason assume, that the number of secret associations existing in the empire is much greater than the number whose operations have been brought before the public, and if it be a fact (which probably few will gainsay) that the existence of these is incompatible with a sound state of society, then the inference is clear that there must be some radical error in the system of government which has led to such a pernicious state of affairs in the body politic.

O.

* Grandson of Tsung-ching the Ming emperor and his empress Le. *Chinese Repository*, vol. 18, p. 290.

† A famous deified warrior of the 3rd century.

‡ The five surviving priests of the Shaou-lin monastery.

§ While the five priests were at the Red flower Pavilion, Chin Kin-nan came there, and informed them that he had been an officer in the Board of War and a member of the Han-lin, but having been driven from his post by the machinations of his enemies, he had retired to the White stork hill, but had now come to join their company and avenge his wrongs. *Chinese Repository*, vol. 18, p. 290.

‖ While the five priests and their company were proceeding to Che-keang, they passed a monastery, from whence a priest named Wan Yun-lung came out to enquire what priests they were who carried banners, and asked them to enter his dwelling. This man had formerly unluckily killed a man, and fled to a monastery; he was ten cubits high, his head as large as a peck measure, his hair red, and his arms like two beams. They told him, "The officers of this dynasty are unreasonable, and we are going to revenge the burning of the Shau-lin monastery, and murder of our brethren." He was filled with anger at their recital, and they to induce him to join them, saluted him as their *ta ko*, or great elder brother, and made him generalissimo, whereupon he took the oath. The troop had several skirmishes at the Five Phœnix hill, in which this Yun-lung lost his life, on the 9th month, by his horse falling upon a rocky ledge; on this Kin-nan said, "It was not the will of heaven that he died, his number was not yet fulfilled."—*Chinese Repository*, vol. 18, p. 290.

¶ When the priests had incorporated themselves into a society with Kin-nan for their general, a man named Hwang Ching-gnan joined himself to them, whom Kin-nan, seeing his bravery, appointed Head Lance of the Van. The brotherhood took the surname of *Hung* at this time, and *patriotism* for their watchword; Hwang also changed his name to *Tien Yu-hung*. *Chinese Repository*, vol. 18, p. 290.

** One day, a red vapour appeared in the sky, and the sage Tahmo stood on the top of a cloud, holding a pair of ashy sandals; Hwang went up and besought him for aid; he enquired into all the particulars of his history, and took his loyal spirit, and carefully put it into a gourd jar. *Chinese Repository*, vol. 18, p. 293.

Ta-mo is the Chinese form of Bodhidarma, the 28th Buddhist patriarch, successor of Shakia, who was raised to the dignity A.D. 457. Originally the son of an Indian prince, he embarked for China, and took up his residence in Honan, where he died in 495, leaving the secrets of Buddhist theology to a Chinese, who was appointed his successor. The similarity in the name has given rise to some singular mistakes with regard to this Ta-mo. It was a favourite opinion with many of the Roman Catholic missionaries, that this was no other than the apostle Thomas who had come to introduce Christianity into China; while Father Georgi supposes him to have been a certain Thomas, a disciple of the famous schismatic Manes. We are indebted to Remusat for having cleared up the mystery that hung over the memory of this ancient sage. See *Melanges Asiatiques*, vol. 1, p. 125.

†† When the five priests had tarried a fortnight at the Kaou-ke temple, they heard the troops had learned their retreat, and fled to the Ling-wang temple.

‡‡ A Buddhist deity belonging to by-gone kulpas.

§§ These are apparently identical, or of kindred character with the *Woo-shing* "Five sages," a class of corrupt spirits severely proscribed in the Penal Code, as being invoked by witches and wizards. In the reign of Kang-he, a temple to the worship of these, under the synonyme of Woo-tung, existed on the Lang-kea hill, three miles west of Soo-chow, and was utterly destroyed by order of the mandarins. It was restored during the present century, and again reduced to ruins and the idols cast into the Great Lake, in 1824. See *Soo-chow Foo-che.*

‖‖ This sentence is quoted by the Insurgent Lew in a recent proclamation, see *North-China Herald* No. 168.

¶¶ These are the four characters denoting the respective reigns of the Manchu emperors.

* *Indo Chinese Gleaner*, vol. 1, p. 19.
† *Indo Chinese Gleaner*, vol. 1, p. 87.
‡ *Ta Tsing leu leih*, vol. —, p. —
§ *Asiatic Society's Transactions*, vol. 1, p. 390.
‖ *Chinese Repository*, vol. 1, p. 31.
¶ *Chinese Repository*, vol. 1, p. 295.

December 2nd, 1853.

Ningpo.—Dr. Macgowan addressing a friend in this City, says—"Our City was thrown out of its propriety a few days ago by an expected attack from the disaffected villagers who on former occasions made themselves masters of the place. The panic began at the Yamuns and extended to the citizens who poured out of the city in vast numbers, taking their valuables and families with them. This egress was soon arrested by the closing up of the gates which were put under the charge of the military. With the aid of pirates who are just now out of employment nineteen men were captured the day before yesterday, and yesterday morning before breakfast, the mandarins led the poor wretches outside the south-gate and *hacked* off their heads in a most barbarous manner. This morning three more were taken in front of Mr. Goddard's house, within twenty feet of his windows and would have been executed there but for his expostulations. The unfortunate men were then beheaded in the space between his house and mine in sight of nearly every foreign residence in the place. It is to be hoped that the authorities will not be allowed to repeat their butcheries in this manner—it was a gross outrage, for which there is no excuse. It would be a benevolent act to present the Imperialists with a vast number of those machines with which the name of Dr. Guillotin is associated, that their victims may no longer suffer such torture under the executioner's clumsy knife or hatchet."

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Dec. 2, M. of Londonderry	for London.
2, Iona,	" Lookong.
3, Spec,	" Ningpo.
7, Great Britain,	" Australia.

Outward Bound—Clyde.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 *days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breehouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands,	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,		Glandular	
Bunions,	Corns (Soft),	Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Piles,	Tumours,
		Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Coco-bay,		Scalds,	Wounds
Chiego-foot,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Nipples,	Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 9th December, 1853.

Within the last week a great change has come over the temperature. Winter is fairly set in; the thermometer on the 6th descending to 28°.5 or even lower in some exposed situations. The wet and some what milder weather of the 8th however was all the more disagreeable after the dry, bracing winds of the previous days.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Barometer 1853	Barometer Mean of 3 years	Aneroid 1853	Thermometer 1853 Mean	Thermometer 1853 Minimum	Thermometer Mean of 3 years	Wind 1853	Wind 1852	Rain 1853	Rain Mean of 3 years
3	S.	30.26	30.33	30.18	51.0	44.0	43.5	E.S.E. to N.	W. to S.S.W.	0.00	0.00
4	S.	30.28	30.43	30.21	45.5	43.0	45.5	N.N.W.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
5	M.	30.40	30.43	30.34	37.0	31.0	44.5	N.N.W. to N.W.	W.	0.00	0.00
6	Tu.	30.41	30.43	30.39	37.0	28.5	49.0	N.W.	S.W. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
7	W.	30.45	30.37	30.38	43.5	32.0	49.5	N.W. to E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
8	Th.	30.27	30.36	30.21	45.5	41.0	49.0	S.E. to N.W.	E. to E.S.E.	0.25	0.01
9	F.	30.45	30.37	30.42	38.0	33.0	46.5	N.N.W.	N.N.W. to N.	0.05	0.03
Shanghae, 10th Dec., 1853.]				Mean	45.3		46.7		Total	0.30	0.04

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 4	Beverly	A. ship	676	Chase	Boston		Coals	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 5	Spec	B. schr	105	Maynara	Islands		Ballast	W. Davidson.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 2	Iona W.	B. schr	247	Dowman	Lookong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 2	Spec	B. schr	105	Maynara	Ningpo	Sundries	W. Davidson.
" 3	Great Britain	B. ship	492	Pinel	Australia	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 6	Clyde	B. ship	783	Murdock	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 9	Parana	B. ship	326	Pringle	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Reiss and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Custom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Als		Oct. 29	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Beverly		Dec. 4	A. ship	676	Chase	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Channing		Dec. 1	A. ship	535	Johnson	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Confucius		Nov. 20	A. str.	450	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Eliza Ann	819	Nov. 1	B. bark	286	Smellie	Watson and Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	A. ship	430	[illegible]	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Herselia		Oct. 30	A. bark	310	Hallet	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Jennet		Oct. 1	A. bark	247	Mix	Smith, King and Co.	London	Early
P. Menshikoff W.		Nov. 29	R. bark	275	Furuhjelm			
San Benito		Sep. 18	Sp. bg.	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Snow Squall		Oct. 2	A. ship	750	Bursley	Wetmore and Co.	London	Early
Spec		Dec. 3	B. schr	105	Maynara	W. Davidson.	Ningpo	Early
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	98	Chape	T. Lacy.		
Vostock W.		Nov. 28	R. str.	200	Korsakoff			
William the IV.		......	D. bk.	176	*Laid up*	H. H. Warden.	Heaving down	hulk

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Confucius,	Liverpool	511	June 24	3,177,621	231,763	2,590	......	......
Lockett,	Liverpool	576	Aug. 17	3,421,550	47,220	670	500	......
Dumfries,	Liverpool	468	Sep. 20	3,214,120	5,600	2,720	......	4,000

EXPORT of TEA and RAW SILK from SHANGHAE.—Season 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea Lbs.	Tea Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,330,100	33,108,000	38,684,100*	24,403
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	410
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,460,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000‡	2,739
HALIFAX,	....	....	436,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,451,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—Including Noosal to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to GREAT BRITAIN Direct, From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'keens Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London			404,000	21			
" 17	John Bunyan,	466	London			292,200	1,558		54	
" 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool			157,720	517			
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London			380,000	3,081			
" 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,585			10
" 23	Lancastrian,	591	London			455,000	1,053		75	
" 25	Geffard,	337	London			275,000	664			
" 31	Eclipse,	393	London			343,600	334		44	
" 31	Norna,	397	London			58,000	2,616		50	
Sept. 1	Ashmore,	512	London			250,100	639		99	
" 3	Nerbudda,	428	Cork			500,000				
" 13	Cherokee,	278	London			315,000	355			
" 14	Monarch,	337	Falmouth			362,437				
" 17	Crisis,	426	Liverpool			396,000	474			
" 27	Sea Witch,	336	London			309,000				
" 28	Cambalu,	536	London			464,733	1,305			
" 28	James Scott,	340	London			326,148				
" 29	Kingston,	843	London			698,733	1,392			
" 29	John Knox,	296	London			223,162	705			
" 29	Torrent,	619	London			921,000	470			
Oct. 19	Balder,	388	London			359,129	20		101	
" 20	Mencius,	509	London			492,201	293			
" 19	Golden State,	1400	London			1,150,000	86			
" 29	James Armstrong,	441	London			315,360	84			
" 31	Typhoon,	1611	London			1,700,000	420			
Nov. 2	Panic,	449	London			403,600	142			
" 7	C. of Seafield,	492	London			318,851	541			
" 11	Mystery,	1150	London		Estd.	950,000	929			
" 21	Menam,	472	London			405,000	716			
Dec. 1	M. of Londerry,	805	London			754,800	1,390			
" 1	Argonaut,	575	London							
" 6	Clyde,	783	London			890,000	219			

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE COASTWISE, From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				531	
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				653	
" 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				881	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				264	cases 2
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				814	
" 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				828	

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to AUSTRALIA, From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney			120,000		
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	Do.			180,872		
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	341	Do.			373,700		
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	Do.			257,132		
" 5	Great Britain,	492	Australia			442,500		

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 13	Carrington,	597	New York	1,632	......	1,813	......	451	......	4,096	220,547				6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,575
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400							605,400	10½	
" 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,779	205,349	33,279					33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
" 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,600	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500					368,500	996,500	167	
Oct. 13	Surprise,†	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,900	761,000	114,200					114,200	875,200	81	
" 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700		6,000	2,800		95,500	678,600		
" 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	11,400		10,000			11,400	599,500		
" 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,020	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	177,200			40,400		117,000	754,600		4,309
" 31	Fleetwood,†	663	Boston	346,200	31,500	103,000	82,300	46,900	26,600	638,500	155,000					155,000	793,500		
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,800							452,800	16	585
" 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York																
" 19	Wings of the Morning	915	New York																
" —	Bay State,	600	New York																

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,030	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,971
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	......	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,													69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,434	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	......	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,343	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	......	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	......	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,182
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,													38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts and Oolong	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	......	......	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
Year 1848-49,	614,548	......	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	......	......	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,011	190,753	354,026	466,230	285,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	425
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	210
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	......	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293
Year 1852-53,	2,537,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	531

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,577,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,163	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,002	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,660	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,223
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	613,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 "	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,695,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,603,000	8,036,600	63,733,400	21,349
1851-52, in 114 "																Estimated	65,080,400	23,049
1852-53, in 113 "																do.	70,409,300	31,391
1852-53, Increase, Decrease.																	5,728,900	8,351

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars*;—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars*;—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars*;—all payable in advance. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Sp. Dollar*;—each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Sp. Dollars*;—Repetitions *One Sp. Dollar.* ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]